occupations and processes in order to make it more effective or it should replace it with a new law.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. Majority of the States were of the view that all children in the age group of 6-14 must receive education up to the primary level as a matter of fundamental right, implying that the present approach of prohibition and regulation be scrapped in favour of 100% prohibition oriented new law. Pending the enactment of a new law which would be 100% prohibition oriented and may take some time, several suggestions for amendment in the existing law have been made in the Conference. These suggestions would be taken into account while finalising the amendent proposal.

मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दिरा कृषि श्रमिक दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति योजना

1017. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव:** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दिरा कृषि श्रमिक दुर्घटना क्षतिपूर्ति योजना कब से लागू की गई है;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि श्रमिकों को किन परिस्थितियों में क्षतिपूर्ति की जाती है;

(ग) वर्ष 1994-95 और 1996-97 में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के किन जिलों में कितने कृषि श्रमिकों की क्षतिपूर्ति की गई है; और

(घ) पूरक जानकारी के दौरान केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी गई धनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है?

श्रम मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम०पी० वीरेन्द्र कुमार): (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Inclusion of Teachers as workmen

1018. SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Industrial Disputes Act to include teachers under the definition of workmen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court in the case of Ms. A. Sundram Bal Vs Government of Goa Daman and Diu held that although educational institution is an industry, a teacher working in an educational institution is not a workman under the ID Act. Supreme Court of India had directed that Government should take necessary steps to bring an appropriate legislation providing for adjudication of disputes between teachers and management of educational institutions. Subsequently, a sub-committee of the Consultative Committee of the Parliament attached to the Ministry of Labour headed by Shri Gurudas Das Gupta, M.P. studied the service conditions of teachers in private schools and recommended a comprehensive legislation for the teachers in private schools.

Necessary action is being taken in the light of Judgement of the Supreme Court of India and recommendation of Shri Gurudas Das Gupta Committee on the issue of providing legislative protection to the teachers as workman under the ID Act.

Review Commission for Labour Laws

1019. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the various aspects of labour problems in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Review Commission to look into the labour laws which have become outdated; and

(c) the impact of liberalisation and globalisation towards labour reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) A number of labour laws have been enacted to address the various aspects of labour problems. These encompass a vast span of subjects which include freedom of association and trade unions rights, conditions of work, minimum wages, social security, labour relations, migrant workers, employment of children etc. Review of labour laws is a continuous process and enacting of new laws and amendments to existing laws are made taking into account emerging factors.

The impact of the new industrial Policy has been studied by the Government in regard to technological upgradation and modernisation of units as a consequences of liberalisation. Government established the National Renewal Fund in 1992 to provide a social safety net for the workers affected by industrial restructuring, technology upgradation and modernisation of industry. It inter alia envisages assistance, counselling, retraining and redeployment of workers who may become redundant.

Improvement in the ESI Hospital services

1020. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the increase in the number of workers as a result of enhancement in the income ceiling of workers from Rs. 3000/- to Rs. 6500/- per month;

(b) what is the average number of workers handled by each ESI dispensary;

(c) whether Government are aware that medical services provided by ESI have deteriorated and if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the remedial steps taken to improve medical services for the workers in ESI hospitals/dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR): (a) 10.39 lakh (As on 30.6.1997).

(b) Under the ESI Act, the responsibility for administration of medical care vests in the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations except in Delhi and Noida where it is being administered by the ESIC direct. As per the norm of the ESIC, a dispensary comprising two Doctors is required to handle approximately has thousand Insured Persons Unit. Depending upon the workload and physical requirement, the average number of workers handled in such Dispensary varied from 581 to 12650 from State to State for the period ending 31st March, 1996.

(c) and (d) There have been sporadic complaints about shortage of doctors, medicines, equipments etc. in the ESI hospitals/dispensaries. Such complaints, as and when received, are forwarded to the State Governments for taking remedial action. In order to improve functioning of the ESI dispensaries, the Corporation has planned to provide all basic essential equipments to all dispensaries as a one time measure. The Corporation has also enhanced the ceiling on expenditure on medical care from Rs. 410/- to Rs. 500/- per Insured Person per annum w.e.f. 1.4.97.

Funds from International Agencies to Reduce Unemployment

1021. SHRI YERRA NARAYANA SWAMY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought any funds from international agencies to reduce unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the institutions which have been approached;

(c) the results of such efforts;

(d) whether ILO has promised any funds to meet unemployment in the beedi sector; and